MONDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

Turn About is Fair Play. We print to-day for the benefit of all Ameri cans and all Irishmen the impressive appeal made one hundred and twelve years ago by the American Congress for the sympathy and assistance of the people of Ireland.

This memorable document was written by JOHN JAY and adopted by the first Continen-

tal Congress on July 25, 1775.

A remarkable thing about this appeal is that its declaration of grievances and its plea for aid, with trifling alterations of the text, would stand to-day with the situation reversed. What our grandfathers suffered, the Irishmen of the present generation are suffering. What our grandfathers asked of Ireland, the Irishmen of to-day are asking of America.

And-do not forget the fact!-the appeal of the Continental Congress to Ireland was

Too Light, Impecunious, and Obtuse. The author of the subjoined remark is a candidate for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"I had never undertaken to make any more by law and poker. I had always lost at poker and gene

ally won at law. I was willing to go into this if he thought it offered any inducements." That is what Mr. GARLAND says he told ATKINS, when ATKINS invited him to join the ROGERSES in the great Pan-Electric bal-

loon excursion. Mr. GARLAND was then a

member of the United States Senate. "The company was shuply an undertaking by half

That is Mr. GARLAND'S description, under oath, of himself and his fellow passengers in the Pan-Electric balloon.

"It was a legitimate business, and witness had never dreamed of any legislation being asked. His only regret was that it 'had not panned out better."

That was Mr. GARLAND's characterization of the Pan-Electric business, at the very time when the energies of the Department of Justice were devoted to an effort to make the business pan out better for the Attorney-General. He saw nothing improper in his own conduct in the matter. His only regret was that the sales of stock and local rights on the strength of his published opinion had not brought in more dollars.

The dignity, the pecuniary disinterested ness, and the moral sensitiveness of the gentleman who now aspires to the highest of judicial honors are pretty accurately meas ured in these three extracts from his own

Less Liberal Than the Puritans.

Residents and strangers again found it exceedingly difficult to buy a drink in New York yesterday. Hotel and restaurant keepers refused to serve wine, and the liquor saloons and beer gardens had been warned by numerous arrests of the peril of opening side doors to admit thirsty customers. Nor does there seem to be any likelihood that the present Legislature will pass even the most moderate measure of relief, so that, unless the police authorities relax their vigilance, we shall have dry Sundays all summer.

Such interference with individual liberty is called Puritanic, and so it is in its spirit but it is a great mistake to suppose that the Puritans had any special animosity to drinking. So far from looking on it as sinful, after the manner of the modern temperance reformers, they were pretty stiff drinkers themselves. When the parson made a parochial visit, it was the correct thing to regale him from the sideboard, and mellow Puritan was treated with lenity, as compared with a Puritan who smoked for smoking was absolutely prohibited by the carly legislation of Massachusetts, though drinking was tolerated and regulated; while blasphemy, profanity, absence from church, and Sabbath breaking were punished quite as severely as drunkenness.

Mr. G. THOMANN has compiled for the United States Brewers' Association a synopsis of the colonial liquor laws, which show very plainly that the legislation of thos days, even in the strictest Puritan communities, was never based on any theory of the sinfulness of drinking from which the Prohibitionist of our time could get comfort. As early as 1633 the colony of Massachusetts Bay found it necessary to restrict liquor selling to licensed dealers, but no permission was required for the sale of beer and ale, then the common drinks of the people.

Drunkards were treated as offenders against propriety and punished in various ways for their abuse of the good things of life: by fines, confinement to the stocks, and exposing them to public scorn by compelling them to wear over their outward garments white sheet inscribed with the word "Drunkard" in large letters. A very sensible ministrent was inflicted on one drunkard named PERKINS in 1683, when he was ordered by the court to carry "forty turies to the ffort," which was then building at Boston. In the same year ROBERT COLES, presumably a church member, and therefore deserving of severer punishment for his bad habits, was actually disfranchised and condemned to wour the letter D on his coat for a year.

But in 1637 the abuse of ardent spirits be

came so great that the sale of "strong was forbidden in ordinaries, and the use of milder beverages favored. Even the quality of beer was prescribed, for in 1638 STEPHEN HOPKINS was fined for salling beer at two pence a quart that was not worth a penny." The same offender was also fined for selling wine at excessive rates, "to the oppressing and impoverish ment of the colony." In 1639 the price of one quart of ale or beer was fixed by law at two pence, but in 1651, on the theory that the growing disposition to use ardent spirits would be checked by the improvement of malt liquors, three grades of beer were established, the first to be sold at three pence, the second at two pence, and the third at a penny the quart. But the Massachusetts Puritans looked after the comfort and interest of travellers better than our Sabbatarians do now, for they ordered that every victualler and innkeeper should always be provided with wholesome beer for the entertainment of strangers, "who for the want thereof were often necessitated to too much needless expense for wine."

We see, therefore, that the Massachusetts Puritans were liberal as regards drinking. though they made what proved to be a vain effort to stop the excessive consumption of distilled liquors, for eventually rum the standard drink of the colony. They held wine and beer to be "good creatures of God," for which the plous should render thanks; and even in the case of ardent spirits they objected only to their abuse, as abused they were to a lamentable extent during the whole history of the colony. What they did regard as wicked and sinful was the "light behavior" of young people, and they frowned upon pleasure excursions, "company keeping," and singing, playing, revelling, and Smoking, too, was utterly intolerable to them, as we have said,

and even within our own day it was unlawful to smoke in the streets of Boston. Daneing was discountenanced and extravagance in dress forbidden; sleeves must not be so short as to "discover the nakedness of the arme," nor so wide "as to require an im-

moderate quantity of cloth." Even in the Connecticut blue law re-garding the observance of Sunday," drinking in taverns" was comparatively much less of an offence than our Sabbatarians have succeeded in making it in the city of New York at this very day. Here are a few of the penalties: Neglecting the public worship of Gov in some

..... 5 shillings

where on the evening before and after the Lord's Day...... 6 shillings The offences thus enumerated are not the same as those which are described by our resent laws, and really the Connecticut Purians did not carry their interference with the reasonable liberty of the citizen much further than was done yesterday in New York.

Trevelyan's Olive Branch.

Sir George O. TREVELTAN, who resigned from the last GLADSTONE Cabinet through unwillingness to accept the Irish programme of his chief, and who, next to Lord HARTINGron and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, was the most conspicuous of the Liberal Dissidents, is not only a convert to home rule, but is now bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. His recent speech in Lonion at the Eighty Club, although it may only irritate the implacable leaders of the Liberal revolt, should have considerable weight with many of their followers-if we could assume that their motives for secession were s honest as his own-for he indicates a practicable basis for reunion, and assures them of a hearty welcome from their former

Sir George was convinced that the Gladtonian platform is the only one for genuine Liberals to stand on by the Coercion bill. In that measure he recognized a conclusive demonstration that the professions made luring the last canvass by the Tories of an intention to redress the grievances of Ireland and satisfy within reasonable limits her aspirations for self-government were insincere, and that the last election, therefore, had been carried by the anti-GLADSTONE coalition on false prete To outside observers that has long been patent, and it was merely a question of time when the well-meaning Unionists would discover it. Light has come already to at least half a dozen of the Liberal Dissidents, and we shall be much surprised if more of them to not recant their errors in the course of a few days, now that the rejection of the HARCOURT amendment has shown the real ourpose of the Crimes bill to be not the suppression of crimes now known to the law, but the creation of new crimes out of the fundamental rights of peaceable agitation, lawful combination, public meeting, and public utterance of opinion through the press. Should a score or more of HARTING Ton's adherents desert him on that question, they will all be transformed into zealous and effective advocates of reunion among their whilom companions in secession.

Should the present Parliament be suffered to live out its statutory term of seven years, the friends of Ireland could hardly count upon the powerful support of Mr. GLAD-STONE in the next general election, and there is too much reason to fear that the invaluable services of Mr. PARNELL might also be acking. Never, however, can the present Parliament be dissolved so long as the bulk of the Unionist Liberals maintain the attitude of inflexible upholders of the Tory Cabinet. Every Irish patriot, therefore, and every sinpere well wisher to the Irish cause on this side of the Atlantic, should recognize the vital importance of breaking up the Unionist Liboral contingent of the coalition now in power. sured, and we have no doubt that Mr. PAR-NELL and other leading Nationalists in the House of Commons would furnish a bridge for the return of penitent or wavering Unionists in the shape of such moderate concessions as would not seriously affect the home rule principle Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN has suggested such concession in the combination with a Dubin Parliament of the retention of an Irish delegation in the imperial assembly at Westminster. The omission of such a provision in the GLADSTONE Home Bule bill was the chief objection urged against that project by Lord HARTINGTON in his address to the voters in the last electoral campaign. Now, while we to not imagine that this concession would oring over the arch-dissident himself-for we believe him inexorably opposed to home rule in any form that would not be a sham—yet it would afford his faltering and discontented followers a strong pretext for eaving him to flock by himself. For they could appeal from Harrington drunk with the delight of sating old grudges against GLADSTONE, and posing in the rôle of a WAR-WICE in politics, to HARTINGTON sobered by dread of defeat and anxiety to win the good will of his constituents.

Our Seven Sisters.

Eight cities have entered into the grand annual contest for the national base ball championship, and a noble list they make. These are, the premier town of the United States, New York; the premier town of New England, we mean Boston; and Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Washington, and Indianapolis, the former home of that well-known lover of the national game, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, and the only city besides Boston that enjoys the double honor of possessing a League nine and of being also the capital of the State wherein it is situated.

We observe with regret, however, that in this grand combination there exists a spirit not that of true sport, and not conducive to the healthy life of the game.

The trouble is that whereas the nine of but

one city at a time can lead the League, the seven other nines are metaphorically kicked and cuffed for not getting there themselves. If the New Yorks drop a game or two, ugh! cry the disgusted New Yorkers, and the poor boys are hooted at. The Philadelphias fall to light upon that telling scrap of luck-bunching their hits-and add to their columns of games lost, when whoop goes the City of Brotherly Love in a yell of contemptuous anger. And the great Chicagos, too, having lost their outfielders, are jeered and scouted for not wiping the board as clean as they used to wipe it. Even in the two new members of the League, Pittaburgh and Indianapolis, we hear squeaks about "demoralization," and "reorganization," and other emittences of claptrap, when they go down before the older and more powerful clubs.

And not only do the fellow ettizens of the

losing nines complain, but they say they

won't go to see them play if they don't win, and thus discourage the club and diminish its revenues, a most vital factor in the suc-

cess of next year.

Let there be a general reorganization of the public mind on this question. The boys are doing the best they can all over the country. The League players were never more earnest, skilful, and sober than they are now. Unfortunately, seven-eighths of them must get licked in the end, but, while working toward their fate, they should not have to carry a load of unfair criticism. No. Winners or losers, we look to our sisters in base ball to cultivate a more sportsmanlike interest in the game and a more just and less whimsical appreciation of their respective players. And to those whose representatives are falling a little behind, we suggest that they paste in their hats that famous and manly apothegm of Prof. MAHAN:

"One more blow for honor, however hopelessly for

A Southern Candidate!

One of the most prominent journals of the South is the Atlanta Constitution, and the fol-lowing statement appears in its columns:

"The Democratic party of the South is entirely satisfied with President CLEVELAND'S Administration, and he will be renominated and reelected without any trouble." If the South is so delighted with Mr. CLEVELAND, it would be a great pity, for the feelings of that region, if after the fifth day of March, 1889, he should cease to be their President. And yet that is the event which

s pretty certain to happen.

The only certain way in which the South could retain Mr. CLEVELAND as their Executive, would be to establish another Government and make him the more or less permanent head thereof; but acts of that sort do not enter into the calculations of modern statesmen, and such an one is not likely to be seriously considered now, even for Mr. CLEVELAND'S sake.

Still Mr. CLEVELAND is to be congratulated upon his success in moulding his appointments according to the approval of the Constitution. The Constitution is an uncommonly able journal.

The new Senator from California, the Hon. GEORGE HEARST, made a curious speech the other day at a meeting held in San Francisco to arrange for an industrial exposition in that town next September. His remarks are thus reported by the Call:

reported by the Call:

"Eastern people like our lemona oranges, and that sort of thing, but I don't know whether that's better than the crope in Wisconsin. What we want to do is to get our sewers cleaned, our streets beautified, build fine hotels and keep them painted fresh. Then, when Eastern people oome here, we'll get their money and keep it. It's better to have their money than have them. Oranges are good for anything. They're good for hogs. Down in the South they can raise grapes, but it commences raining there at the wrong time. It's the same way in Tunas. Texas is a good grape country, but it rains there at the wrong time. We must make this city the Paris of America. We must make good roads and the Paris of America. We must make good roads and good drives, and get the other people's money."

What in the world does Mr. HEARST mean? Does he mean that Californians love Eastern visitors from the bottom of their pockets? We don't believe it. Senator HEARST has been misunderstood by the reporters. Nowhere in the world is hospitality more spontaneous more generous, more ingenious, or more dis interested than in the charming city has now determined to contest Cincinnati's

The letter of the President in answer the resolutions of a Grand Army Post in Delaware, approving his veto of the Dependent Pension bill, contains expressions so characteristic as to attest its genuineness:

"Those of our citizens not holding office, and thus en-tirely free from the solemn obligation of protesting the tirely free from the solemn obligation of protesting the public servants are to a large extent debarred in official action from the indulgence of these charitable impulses, which is private life is not only harmless, but commend-able."

The President's veto was undoubtedly sound; but the Grand Army Posts that fall to approve it may not understand why he had previously signed the Mexican Pension bill, which ex-pressly awards pensions for disabilities and dependence resulting since discharge from the service, without reference to the age of the ap-

The militia encampment for competitive drill, on which Washington has so long been counting, begins to-day. It is to be hoped that Philadelphia's two years ago. Cash prizes of more than \$26,000, besides the medals and lags, ought to attract plenty of competitors. and the selection as judges of army officers detailed by the War Department for this purpose should be a guarantee of competency and fairness. The Board of Judges is composed of Col. H. M. BLACK, Twenty-third Infantry, President, with Capt. WOODRUFF, Lieut. F. A. SMITH, Lieut. Evans, and Adjutant Clark, all of the Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Has-RELL, Twenty-third; Capt. LANCASTER, Lieut. CHASE, and Lieut. RANDOLPH, Third Artillery while Lieut. ALLEN, Fifth Artillery, is specially assigned for the rifle competitions. These latter will be conducted under Col. BLUNT of Gen. SHERIDAN'S staff. There have been about a hundred entries for rifle practice, as many more for the contests in infantry, battery, souave, and cadet drills, and about eighty for individual drill. There will also be daily dress parades, with a grand review on Wednesday and a final march in column on Decoration Day, so that Washington expects a gala week with which to close the month of May.

No North American Mussulman can fail to be interested in the following personal advertisement which we copy without charge from the New York Herald, the principal newspaper organ of the Order of Bektasheeyeh:

A BD.UHL SARAH. SHARKEP SULTANI OF ALBE America, please send address to Dr. —. Chief Imperial Executive of the Western Hemisphere, removed to — Madison av., New Tork.

We infer that the Shareef ABD-UHL SABAH, sho probably came from Aleppo to this country to attend the approaching Imperial Council f Ancient Arabic Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, Indiaus, and who perhaps bore to these shores the last wishes and messages of the lamented CHERIF Pashs of Cairo, ha gone astray in the mazes of our infidel civilization. Possibly he has met with foul play. Pos sibly he has gone crazy with grief, and has commend the case of ABD-UHL SABAH to the special attention of Shareef ALEK SIDI WIL-LIAMS of the Nineteenth precinct.

It looks very much as if the President and his wife intended to spend June 2 at Saranac Lake. We were quite sure that date would not find them at a cattle fair and exhibition of machinery in Tennessee. All the romance that can be extracted from life is worth having, and the musical pines of the Adirondacks will whisper congratulations on the interesting anniversary far sweeter and tenderer than even

BOB TAYLOR'S fiddle could voice.

Tears Blinded Her. A little Irish immigrant girl stood within the railed inclosure in the centre of Castle Garden looking for her father, who had promised to meet her. She startled Superintendent Jackson by grasping his arm

and exclaiming:
"Oh, there he is!"
"Where !" asked the Superintendent.

"Where " asked the Superintendent.
"I don't see him now." that " the Superintendent in guired somewhat sharply. "Why don't you see him?" " sire, sort, the tears have kill me powers of observation entirely.

The Superintendent wiped away a briny drop and west out himself and found the father. Our Artstocracy.

Mr. Nicolas Van Hattan—Ah, but these peo-ple in trade are pushing in everywhere!

Mrs. —But suppose we had never come hers. You poor little Manhattan farmers would have been feeding your pies at this hour instead of strutting about our drawing recess.

THE NEW STREET PLREET.

way Progress Made Upon the Various War Vessels New Under Construction. Washington, May 22.—The Navy Department is hard at work endeavoring to make good its promise to have ready by June 1 the plans and specifications for proposals to construct the next series of five vessels, consisting of the Navardan and specification of the consistence of the construction of the consistence of the construction of the constructi ing of the Newark, the two 5,000-ton cruisers and the two 1,700-ton gunboats. If the work can be accomplished by the time set, it will give two full months for the examination of the plans and blank forms of contracts by the bidders before the close of bids on Aug. 1. Chief Engineer Melville has had a large force of draughtsmen and others at his dispo-sition, in order to get out the plans for the

Chief Engineer Melville has had a large force of draughtamen and others at his disposition, in order to get out the plans for the machinery, while the naval constructors are equally busy on those for the hulls. The possibility of completing the work in season is aided by the fact that the two new 10-knot cruisers will follow largely, both as to engines and hulls, the plans of the Newark, made ready long ago, while the two new gunboats are to be duplicates of Gunboat No. 1, now under construction.

The Measra Cramp have both the Baltimore and Gunboat No. 1 well under way, the first rivet in the keel of the former having been driven cloven days ago. The material for the Charleston at San Francisco has begun to arrive. Her engines and boilers are to be substantially duplicates of those of the Naniwa Kan, designed by Hawthorne & Co., of New-castle-on-Tyne. The construction of Gunboat No. 2 by the Columbia Iron Works has not yet begun, but the material is well forward, and, as the vessel is of only \$70 tons displacement, or about half that of the large guabouts, it will, no doubt, be finished in season.

The difficult task imposed upon the Ramsay Board, which is examining the competitive plans for the two \$,000-ton armored cruisers, is not yet finished, and there are vague impressions current that there will be difficulty in arriving at a harmonious conclusion. It is quite certain that one of these vessels will be built by the Government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Board of Naval Constructors under Constructor Pook, has found that all the additional plant required for this purpose can be furnished there for a smaller sum than the one provided by Congress.

Of the four Roach vessels, the Atlanta and Dolphin, as is well known, are now completed, while the Boston is getting residy for a trial trip, which will very soon take place. The Chicago is so far advanced that she could go into commission in August, and will be ready to start for New York by the end of next week.

Of late there has been a revival of intere

Taking together the double-turret monitors, the two armored cruisers, and the various unarmored cruisers and gunboats, we have a list of twenty-two vessels whose construction or completion has been authorized during the last half dozen years. The purchase of the Stiletto, which will be in order after the first of July, will add a twenty-third, as she is intended to serve as a torpedo boat. In addition, an expenditure of \$2.000,000 has been authorized for floating batteries, rams, and other naval structures for coast defence, so that the whole number of vessels added to the navy will not be less than twenty-five.

Why Did Emil Roopka Loss his Trunk in CHICAGO, May 20 .- Under date of May 11 Assistant General Passenger Agent George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul sent the following note to General Baggage Agent N. A. Phillips offthe Chicago and

Northwestern:

PRIESD PRILLIPS: I send this to you as a relic of the last Polar expedition. Nothing but a general baggage agent's "brass" would ever hold out so long in such a cold country as Alaska. Yours.

Accompanying the note was a Chicago and Northwestern local check, No. 17,201, covered with green oxide, indicating prolonged exposure. It was found at Coal Bluff in 69° 30' north latitude, Alaska, near the Pacific seal station, and had been buried under a snow bed for a number of years until finally exposed by the thawing of the snow. It was picked up by an officer of the United States revenue steamer Bear, taken to San Francisco, and forwarded to Mr. Heafford. Naturally the finding of the check in such an out-of-the-way place excited some curlosity as to its history, and as illustrating the perfectness of the baggage system on American railroads, the subsequent investigations are interesting:

Mr. Phillips turned to his records and found that on Feb. 12, 1883, a zinc trunk was checked from Marshalitown. Iowa, to Council Bluffs Iowa, by Emil Boecka. The trunk remained unclaimed at Council Bluffs until July 13, 1883, when it was sent to Chicago and stored away among other accumulated and unclaimed baggage. There it remained for the allotted period, two years, when it was sold at public auction for \$2.50. All these data were due up by Mr. with green oxide, indicating prolonged exgage. There it remained for the allotted period, two years, when it was sold at public auction for \$2.50. All these data were dug up by Mr. Phillips on the return of the check, and the questions naturally occur who was Emil Roepke? Why did he travel westward without taking his baggage with him? Upon what expedition was he bound that he wandered off to the cold and inhospitable shores of the Behring Sea? Is he still travelling northward, leaving under snowbanks relies of his former existence, or is he himself sold in death, with a similar loy shroud entombing him?

All this is possible, but the truth probably is that Emil was neither explorer, adventurer, nor wanderer, but merely a seal hunter returning to the employ of the Alaska Company, and either through the trouble of reschecking baggage for the Pacific coast at Council Bluffs, or an Indifference to his fate, leaving his trunk behind. At any rate he has faded out of existence, leaving nothing tangible behind except local baggage check No. 17,201, which in its oxidized state will serve to keep his memory green among railroad officials.

The Hawbuck King's Sunday. I love to spors and to have my fling, As becomes a temperance Hawbuck King; And Sunday at home is so dull a day That I often contrive to get away; I oli my hair and I pack my gri And down to York I merrily skip. So fill up the flask and empty the can, And drink to the rural Assemblyman!

Them New Yorkers pretends that Sunday is dry; But that is a whopper, and all in your eye. They call me a llayseed; I notice I'm bright ough to order on Saturday night My Sunday whiskey and brandy and rum Sent up to my room; and then let things hum! And it's high old doins', and a big, bang, bing! For I am a fly old Hawbuck King.

The hotel clerk seems to think I'm an ass. But please to observe that I never go dry In York on a Sunday: which is possibly fly. I'm solid and set agin drinkin' hells: Why don't the New Yorkers all live in hotels? Why don't they go up, if they fee! in distress, To the Union League bar and take B. and S.?

For a Sunday bar I call that the boss; I'm a visitor there, and a high old hose. I get my Sabbath dinner there; I like the rum and I like the fare.

If them chaps in the city want beer and wine With their Sunday mea's, why don't they line? Why, in New York Sunday is way up Jinks, And I've never no trouble in collarin' drinks.

Whoop! My head it whizzes, my feet are cork; Now ther's nuthin' like Sunday for seein' New York. Gosh, wouldn't my folks down to Poor Shote Bay Jest talk if they knew how I spent to-day? We must keep New York temp rate. Ha ha ha! Say, landlord, why don't ye keep open 'r bar ! I'm member Leg'slatur ; oh, I got the chink Dang't ail boss, I tell yo, I must have a drink!

A' right. Les go t' Hoboken rest o' th' day; Fer lie: I did pay my fare. Who's over the bay?
Drinkin' sasst he pud'down! I'm member—Hooray.
Mis's makes er Datch drink so much beer? Hey?
J'rusha J. Jeremian! S hand gon't to play?
Whoon la la! Memb'r Leg'slate. Wha'ye say? Hawbuck King. Gee, haw, Buck. Beer!

Won't pay! 'Gainst principles. Ca't slug me. G'way! Won't pay! 'Gainst principles. Ca't slug me. O'way!

AMERINA CRIMER, ALBARY, May 23, 1887.

My Dras Samariny: Didn't have as pleasant time in York as I expected. Attended church 3 times Sunday school onct. in P. M. went to Wechawken with Deacon Potts to see apot where A Burr murdered the noble hamilton. Fell into ditch and seriously Injured my eyes A nose. Only consolation in New York to observe as far as a Stranger could that sunday Liquor laws to carefully observed. You will hardly know your Hubby when he listurns. My eyes is so bad. Hope to get up to the farm from Albany in few days. Sorry to hear that the white faced helfer it sick. Also that Cider is getting low. You better give Martha Washington some sweet oil if pip continues: also other hems if they need it. What a wicked, wicked place New York is and how giad I shail be to pass next sabbath in Poor Shote Bay. Your Truly.

AN UP-HILL ROAD TO THE PALACE.

Minister Phoips will Revenfter Present to the Queen Only Americans of "the Best Pamilies"—Our Country woman in London. LONDON, May 12 .- If the pitcher goes too often to the well it breaks. The veracity of the trite saying has been again proved, and in a crushing fashion for those who had recklessly, unsparingly, in and out of season carried their pitchers to the fountain head. Forevermore are the hopes of their successors and imitators dashed to the ground, and the approaches to the well hedged in by impassable, newly crected barriers.

Every one who read—and, strangely enough,

many do read—the long list of presentations at Tuesday's drawing room, was surprised to find but four names belonging to Americans. and that in the face of the unprecedented con-tingent from across the water, swelled not only the jubilee season, but allured by that tempting announcement proclaimed a few weeks ago stating that "the Queen had decided to allow all Americans to be presented to her in the same way as British subjects." This consent, which might have flattered the just susceptibilities of stanch republicans, had of the travelling community, and was, on the contrary, hailed by those fair pilgrims as a broad and liberal "open seeame." To what? To the empty and doubtful honor of craving permission to be allowed to bend thrice almost to the ground before the representative of a sovereign who considers it the most trying and unpleasant duty of her royal state to witness this ceroant duty of her royal state to witness this ceremony, and who withdraws herself from it
as promptly and as easerly as she can.
An "open sesame" leading to nothing,
meaning nothing when shorn of its only
rational meaning—barren, empty, purposeless
as the casual introduction to each other of two
guests at a crowded assembly of travellers on a train, of neighbors at the theatre, entailing, just as little, a further pursuance of the ac-

or even a future recognition.

The Queen of England is excessively shrewd. She has more than once averted the necessity of sharply cutting the Gordian knot of disputed etiquette by plausible decisions admitting of ambiguous reservations. Perhaps she knewfull well what would be the inevitable result of that apparently open-handed decree admitting Americans to her presence on the same footing as her subjects, and that the force of circumstances would shift the onus of checking the invasion from her own high officials to the representative of the very nation whose advances it would become necessary to oppose. Every British subject admitted to presentation at court must be introduced and

oppose. Every Brisish subject admitted to presentation at court must be introduced and vouched for by a compatriot. There are no exceptions to this rule. Therefore all Americans would have to be presented by the only person of their nationality accredited at the court of 8t. James's with power to perform this official duty—the United States Minister.

This measure, once duly established, blocked up the numerous obscure and tortuous byways of intrigue, corruption, and bribery, by which so many American women enjoying good looks, immense wealth, greater vanity, and indomitable perseverance, with scant confidence in the willing patronage of their legation, slipped into the presence of the Queen, obtaining as sponsors the weak, easily flattered, careless, or kind-hearted courtgoers in exchange for suppors dianners, and in too many cases substantial and moneyed douceurs.

Under the new arrangement all the duties of bringing their compatriots to the foot of the throne devolved on Minister Phelps and his wile. Yosterday all the papers announced with somewhat malicious satiafaction that the American Legation would henceforth present at court only those ladies whose well-established position in their own country entitled them to this honor in England.

Buckingham Palace, were it five times larger, would not accommodate the ever-incressing number of foreigners from across the Atlantic that besieze its approaches. In former days the easily accessible Pitti in Florence, later on the widely opened Tulleries, drew unto themselves some of the currents which now flow heack upon London. The sister republic of France has not the same attractions as monarchical English, and one President is too much like glother to be courted or mobbed. But English society which halls wealthy heirsses, and visits the millionaires of com-

at being elbowed on the circumscribed area of the Throne Room by rivals who, removed from it, openly profess to disbelieve in royalty and extol republicanism.

Boclety not unnaturally has frequently asked itself the question: "Where are the husbands, fathers, brothers of these unattached, denationalized women? Why do they not only abjure their patriotic creeds by truckling to formalities they have been taught to despise, but act in opposition, in contradiction to what appears to be the general feeling of their men? Why do these men allow them to give a flagrant denial to what is their opinion, their belief, and their conduct?"

The American gentleman is never heard of, or very exceptionally, at a levée. Whatever may be his personal popularity in the world, when he visits England he does not permit himself to be dragged into an acted profession of faith diametrically opposed to his spoken one. He remains consistent, and republican. But if American men are the strength, the power, the vitality of their country, how is it that they consent to stand aside, and, while condomning by their personal abstention, encourage by their toleration the incongruous demonstrations of their woman kind? They keep aloof, and would not wear court dress, but they pay for the trains, feathers, lappels, and trappings which are the obligatory uniform in which their wives pass before the Queen. Their careless, unparticipating, half indifferent, half contemptuous acceptation of these doings, does not entirely absolve them, and there are many who, while they blame and pity American women for their unbridled appetite for court distinctions, wonder at American men for not actively interposing to prevent it.

American women are charming. It is an accepted reputation, which no one wishes to dispute or cavil st: only it is equally acknowledged that their chief charm lies in their being absolutely un-English. Let them try as much as they can let them renounce as much of their nationality as is consistent with human nature, they can never be but

Naming a Winner.

Dry Monopole, the winner of the Brooklyn Jockey Club handicap Saturday, was christened under peculiar circumstances. He is the property of John Kelly of the great book making firm of Kelly of Biles, and did not receive his name until he had won his first race. This was on July 14, 1883, at Monmouth Fark. That night Kelly and a number of his chums ceisbrated the victory over a malocany bar. The tipple was champagnes. After the men had become rather meliow Kelly "Well, boys, what are we going to call the horse." One of the men, who was furgering an empty champagne bottle and looking at the label, read aloud, "Dry Monopole." From the Chicago Herals.

Monopole."
"Dry Monopole goes," said Kelly, and Dry Monopole it has been ever since. The lorse broke the mile and a quarter record saturday by half a second.

The Ages of Birds

From the Globe-Democras.

The following table is from an English source, and claims to be measurably correct as to the ages of the birds mentioned: Years. Blackbird lives..... Binckeap Canary Crane Crow Kacle Fowl common Goldfinch Goose Heren Lark Linnet Nightingale 50 Skylark

She Had a Sweet Hello.

From the Cincinnatt Enquirer. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A very practly weedding was solomnized at the Cathedral yesterday morning, when Miss Corn M. Pinch became Mrs. J. Edward Smith, may be defined in delightful little romance was the finishing chapter of a delightful little romance was risten. The bride is a tincinnati ciri, who owing to discretize the first of the standar ciri, who owing to discretize the first of the standard of the standard of the grown is a merchant of read standing in Sansas City. While attending to the buildings has attracted by the sweet voice of the girlor eraster, and the impression was so deep that he sought her out and secured an introduction. The acquaintance, which had such a romantic beginning, opened into a warm friendship and then into love, and the wedding of yesterday was the happy result.

The Kentucky Plan in Politica.

The Kentucky Plan in Pelitics.

Prom the Calcage Private.

The President—Dan, is it a fact that Gen, Buckner of Kentucky promised his wife she should be the mistress of the Governor's mansion in that state for the next term!

Dan—The story appears to be well authenticated.

The President—And that the Demogracy of Kentucky nominated him for the Governorship in order that he shouldn't break his word to his young wife?

Dan—That is the impression that everywhere prevails. Exit the President in the direction of Mrs. Cleveland's room, with a look of firm resolve on his face.

AMERICA'S APPEAL TO IRISHMEN. The Address of Our First Continental Con-

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND: From the delegates appointed by the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina in

general Congress at Philadelphia, the 10th of May, 1775.

Friends and Fellow Subjects: As the important contest, into which we have been driven is now becoming interesting to every Suropean State, and particularly affects the members of the British empire, we think it our duty to address you on the subject. We are desirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of possessing the good opinion of the virtuous and the humane. We are peculiarly desirous of furnishing you with a true state of our motives and objects; the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and to determine the merits of the controversy with

impartiality and precision.

However incredible it may appear that at this enlightened period the leaders of a nation, which in every age has sacrificed hecatombs of her bravest patriots on the alter of liberty. should presume gravely to assert, and by force of arms attempt to establish, an arbitrary sway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow subjects in America, it is, nevertheless, a most deplorable and undisputable truth.

first settlement for near two centuries peace-ably enjoyed those very rights of which the Ministry have for ten years past endeavor-ed by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the conclusion of the last war, the genius of England and the spirit of wisdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their sons, withdrew from the British counsels and left that nation a prey to a race of Ministers with whom ancient English honesty and benevolence disdained to dwell. From that pe-

with whom ancient English holisely and to nevolence disdained to dwell. From that period jealousy, discontent, oppression, and discord have raged among all his Majesty's subjects and filled every part of his dominions with distress and complaint.

Not content with our purchasing of Britain at her own price, clothing and a thousand other articles used by near three millions of people on this vast continent: not satisfied with the amazing profits arising from the monopoly of our trade, without giving uselther time to breathe after a long, though glorious war, or the least credit for the blood and treasure we have expended in it; notwithstanding the zeal we had manifested for the service of our sovereign, and the warmost attachment to the Constitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid design was formed, to convert us from free men into slaves, from subjects into vassals, and from friends into enemics.

Taxes, for the first time since we landed on

the Constitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid design was formed, to convert us from free men into slaves, from subjects into vassals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the first time since we landed on the American shores, were, without our consent, imposed upon us; and an unconstitutional edict to compel us to furnish necessaries for a standing army, that we wish to see disbanded, was issued; and the Legislature of New York suspended for refusing to comply with it. Our ancient and inestimable right of trial by jury was in many instances abolished, and the common law of the land made to give place to admirsity jurisdictions. Judgos were rendered, by the tenure of their commissions, entirely dependent on the will of the Minister. New crimes were arbitrarily created, and new courts, unknown to the Constitution, instituted. Wicked and insidious Governors have been set over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of the notoriously infamous Gov. Hutchinson were branded with the opproblous appellation of scandalous and defamatory. Hardy attempts have been made, under color of parliamentary authority, to seize Americans and carry them to Great Britain to be tried for offences committed in the colonies. Ancient charters have no longer remained sacred, that of the Massachusetts Bay was violated, and their form of government essentially mutilated and transformed. On pretence of punishing a violation of some private property committed by a few disguised individuals, the populous and flourishing town of Boston was surrounded by fleets and armies, its trade destroyed, its port blocked up, and 80,000 citizens subjected to all the miseries attending so sudden a convulsion in the commercial metropolis; and to remove every obstacle to the rigorous execution of this system of oppression an act of Parliament was passed evidently intended to indemnify those who might in the prosecution of it even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though pressed by such an accumulation of u might in the prosecution of it even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though pressed by such an accumulation of undeserved injuries, America still remembered her duty to her sovereign. A Congress consisting of deputies from twelve United Colonies assembled. They, in the most respectful terms, laid their grievances at the foot of the throne, and implored his Majesty's interposition in their behalf. They also agreed to suspend all trade with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West Indies, hoping by this peaceable mode of opposition to obtain that justice from the British Ministry which had so long been solicited in vain. And here permit us to assure you that it was with the utmost reluctance we could prevail upon ourselves to ease our commercial connection with your Island. Your Parliament has done us no wrong. You had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude that your nation has produced patriots who have nobly distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labor and manufactures of Ireland like, those of the

other hand, we were not ignorant that the labor and manufactures of Ireland, like those of the silkworm, were of little moment to herself, but served only to give luxury to those who neither toil nor spin. We perceived that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be fruitless, and were, therefore, compelied to adopt a measure to which nothing but absolute necessity would have reconciled us, It gave us, however, some consolution to reflect that, should it occasion much distress, the fortile regions of Americas would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time, from opposition also—an asylum in think, from opposition also—an asylum in the many opposition and the spinal fill the earth of the comment of the com

shall establish her mild dominion in this Western world, and erect eternal monuments to the memory of those virtuous patriots and martyrs who shall have fought and bied and suffered in her cause.

Accept our most grateful acknowledgment for the friendly disposition you have always shown toward us. We know that you are not without your grievances. We sympathize with you in your distress, and are pleased to find that the design of subjugating us has persuaded the administration to dispense to Ireland some vagrant rays of ministerial sunshine.

Even the tender mercies of government have long been gruel toward you. In the rich passures of ireland many hungry parricides have fed and grown strong to labor in its destruction. We hope the natient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the infquitous schemes of extirpating liberty from the British empire may be seen defeated. But we should be wanting to ourselves, we should be perfidious to posterity, we should be unworthy that ancestry from which we derive our descent, should we submit, with folded arms, to military butchery and depredation to gratify the lordly or sate the awarice of a British Ministry. In defence of our persons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms. When that violence shall be removed, and hostilities cease on the part of the aggressors, they shall cease on our part also. For the achievement of this happy event we confide in the good offices of our fellow subjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly disposition we do not yet despond, aware, as they must be, that they have nothing more to expect from the same common enemy than the humble favor of being last devoured.

TROTTER RUNS THINGS.

From his Sick Room he Bounces a Deputy-

Trains Charge of Affairs.

From the Washington Post.

Trouble has been brewing for some time in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, between Recorder Trotter and Deputy Recorder Loguen, and the quarrel finally culminated last Monday in the discharge of Loguen and the final triumph of Trotter. The trouble was owing entirely to the efforts of ex-Recorder Matthews to retain his influence in this office. Just prior to Matthews's rejection by the Senate, while he was still Recorder, he appointed Mr. Trotter as his deputy, thereby making him virtual Recorder until another was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It was also supposed that the appointment of Trotter to the Recordership by President Cieveland was due largely to Matthews's influence, the latter being an Albany Democrat and a thorough politician. Trotter was naturally very grateful, and did pretty much everything that Matthews wanted him to do. During the latter's brief term of office he had made fourteen appointments out of the eighteen under his control, and Mr. Trotter did not disturb one of them. Not content with this patronage, Mr. Matthews demanded that Guerritt Loguen, his brother-in-law, should be appointed Deputy Recorder, and Trotter compiled with the demand. This left the Recorder only three appointments of his own choice, and it would naturally be supposed that Matthews would have been contented, but he was not. All through Trotter's sickness, which began soon after his appointment, Matthews kept his hand on the office through Loguen.

Finally, Trotter passed the crisis of his severe attack of pneumonia, and began to get well. He improved steadily, and last week, when he had sufficiently recovered, he made a thorough investigation of the workings of the office during the time he had been lying at dentity door. One of the first things he learned was that Mr. Loguen had fixed his own salary at \$2,400 a year.

The deputy was accordingly requested to call at Mr. Trotter's house last findnay, He did so, and undertook to criticise

-A workman in a vineyard in Napa valley, Cal., committed suicide the other day by jumping into a

ask of wine and drowning.

Three ladies strolling in the woods near Mendocino, Cal., jumped a deer, and their dogs caught it and held it until they cut its throat.

—A minister who is in jall in Georgia for

stealing writes to the local editor to print nothing about him, as he is a "Christian and jentlemen." -The largest real estate sale ever made in

Nebraska happened last week at Omaha, when over 615 acres of land near the city was disposed of for \$815,000,
—Either Yankton county, Dak., is very moral or the laws are poorly executed. The county jail used for both county and United States offenders, has

not a prisoner within its walls.

—One of the biggest California lions reorbity killed was shot the other day near Pacheco Pass
by Ed Wilson. It measured nine feet and a half from
tip to tip, and weighed about 300 pounds.

—Mrs. Catherine Pickering, who died in

at 18; bore five children, two of whom are living, and left eight grandohildren and eleven great-grandehildren. Her father was a solder in the Revolutionary war. —Twelve-year-old Will Liman (colored) a plantation near New Orleans. The mother came to the aid of her son, and chased Will to his home, which he

Philadelphia on Tuesday at the age of 91, was married

entered, shutting the door in Mrs. Gloja's face. She bried to push it open, and the colored boy fired a pisto -A great marble deposit has been found in Inyo county. Cal. The marble is of superior quality, hard, solid, and free from fins. A recent test resulted in crushing an inch cube of the Inyo marble at 20,000

pounds pressure, while Vermont marble was crushed at 6,000 pounds and Italian marble at 10,000 pounds. The -Walter S. Monteith, a well-known and talented lawyer of Columbia, S. C., who until eight months ago was notorious for his open and pronounced profigacy, became soundly converted, gave up all his old companions and ways, and is now conducting revival meetings in Columbia with remarkable success. He is

talking of giving up the law and devoting his life to -It is said that while R. B. Hayes of Freoont, Ohio, was living in the White House in Washington, his wife one morning saw a little girl gazing about in the East Room, and went up to her, saying: "What is your name, little girl?" "Dora" was the repir. "Well, Dora," said Mrs. Hayes, "I am very giad to see rou." "You'd be gladder," said the child, "if you knew

was from Ohio. -Some days ago Miss Eulah Wilcox of Paducah. Ky., while visiting with friends, complained of lizziness and asked for camphor. When this was brought it was found that she could not utter a sound. For one week she was perfectly dumb, but otherwise in good health. Then a powerful shock from a galvanic battery was given to her, and soon afterward her voice returned as suddenly as it left her

-John Conrad, Preston, Ill., has in his ossession a German Bible which was printed in the fif-senth century, being 365 years old. It is 16 inches long, It inches deep, and 614 inches thirk, and weighs from 14 to 10 pounds. It also has a register of the Conrad family for 200 years. Its binding is made of sable leather, and lined with hard wood and bolted together. It is in a remarkably good state of preservation

-A young man of Pittsburgh going East in a sleeping car, got up, walked out of the door, and didn't awake until he began turning somersaults along the track. A track walker found him standing under a tree in the rain, gave him some old clothes, put him on a hand car and took him to the nearest station, where his numerous outs were dressed. He was not seriously hurt, although the train was running at the rate of thirty five miles an hour -S. S. D. Thompson of Pittsburgh is hav-

ing a yacht built that will attract considerable attention if it is a success. It will be 30 feet long, 0 feet beam, and will draw less than 22 inches. It will be run by gas, the gas to be generated from chemicals in a machine which will occupy about 18 inches space in the stern boat. The power will be four horse, and the builders guarantee he boat to travel twelve miles an hour. The engine machinery, &c., weigh about 300 pounds. -Mrs. Seth Monroe of Kent, Conn., was

feeding the chickens the other morning, when a sudden squark of anguish behind her caused her to turn in time to see a fox making off with a big hen that it had just seized. Mrs. Monroe is an active woman, and she had that fox by the tail before it could get through the fence. She clung to the fox and he clung to the hen, and there was great acresming and cackling in the hen, and there was great acresming and cackling in the baru yard until the two house dogs came, and that was the last of Mr. Fox.

—Some time ago the Massachusetts Legis-

lature appropriated \$10,000 to provide for the erection of a monument to Crispus Attucks. Samuel Gray, Jones Caldwell, Famuel Mayerick, Patrick Carr and other men who were killed in Boston on March, 6, 1774, on the occasion known as the "Boston massacre," It was done at the request of certain prominent colored men, who said that the colored people wanted this "recognition." They got it as far as the Legislature was con-cerned. Then the Massachusetts Historical Society must put its nose in, and at a recent meeting it was declared that the proposed monument was a waste of the public treasure; that these men were rioters not patri-ous; that a jury of Boston citisens acquitted the soldiers, who were defended by John Adams and Josish Quiner. who were defended by John Adams and Josiah Quiney. The society voted that it heard with regret of the proposal to crect the monument and said that it believed that nothing but a misapprehension of the event styled the Boston massacrae could have led to cleasifying these persons with those entitled to grateful recognition at the public expense. A committee of five then asked dov. Arms to veto the bill. But there are something like (1900 colored voters in Manuality and the liberty and the committee of the committ 0.000 colored voters in Massachusetts and the Governor hesitates to hurt their feelings. It is said that he said: "If I send in a veto I shall lose the colored vote of the State." The proposition now is to have the Legislature recall the resolution from the Governor, and take the responsibility of killing it.